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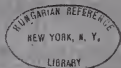
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BUDAPEST, 1910.



BUDAPEST

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#4

BOARDING HOUSES IN THE CITY

Darányi, Erzsébet, Exquisite, Gizella, Grimm, Györi, Renaissance, Ungár, Vilma, Hajduska. NEAR THE CITY. Andrássy, Ántör, Bellevue, Budapest, Dombay, Elita, Palatinus, Nador, Gröbel, Imperial, Kossuth, Kuria, Lakatos, Palace, Váconyi. IN BUDA. Hadik, Semmering. Average boarding house prices 6-10 P per day.

DISTANCES TO BUDAPEST IN HOURS

from	from	from
Amsterdam 26	Hague 26	Paris 25
Athens 36	Hamburg 22	Prague 10
Angora 35	Helsinki 56	Riga 35
Bacelona 42	Kopenhagen 32	Rome 29
Belgrad 7	Kielsgberg 26	Sofia 17
Berlin 16	London 32	Stockholm 45
Berne 26	Lemberg 17	Tallin (Reval) 49
Bremen 26	Milan 23	Venice 17
Brussels 39	Munich 13	Warsaw 36
Bucharest 16	Nuremberg 14	Vienna 4 1/2
Geneva 26	Oslo 49	Zenich 19

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS ABOUT BUDAPEST

Population of the City	1,004,681
Population of the City and Suburbs	1,421,000
Area of Budapest	19,444 (hectares)
	(about 48,000 acres)
Medicinal Baths	10
Sanatoriums	30
Museums	28
Theatres	20
Cabarets etc.	10
Hotels, First Class	12
" Superior Middle-Class	15
" Cheap accommodation	40
Sport-Grounds	40
Danube Bridges	6
Number of Electric Tramcars	1760
Length of Electric Tramway Lines	559 km
Number of Autobuses	215
Number of Autotaxis	1410



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V. 19-44 Terenc-utca 2 • Telegrams: Münl Budapest • Telephones 813-49
In Vienna: The Tourist Bureau, Bureau 1, Färnherstrasse 51 • Information, accommodation, guides, prospectuses etc.



Printed in Hungary — Printing-Office of the Municipality of Budapest 1932 — 3013

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#5



BUDAPEST

KEZELÉSI FŐVÁROS
IDEGENFORGALMI
PROPAGANDAJA

BÉCSBEN

Budapest székesfőváros idegenforgalmi propagandája Bécsben

**Beszámoló a „Budapesti Idegenforgalmi Iroda Bécsben”
1933. évi tevékenységéről**

ÍRTA

KOVÁCSHÁZY VILMOS

SZÉKESFŐVÁROSI TANÁCSNOK



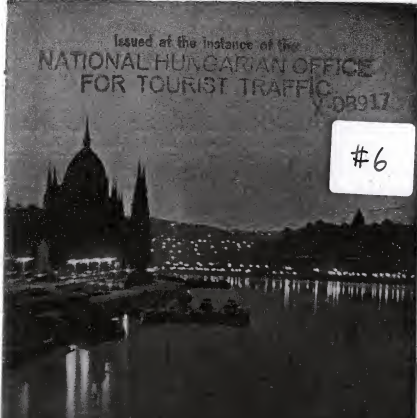
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THE QUEEN OF THE DANUBE
ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED
CAPITALS IN THE WORLD

THE SPA OF THE INCOMPARABLE THERMAL SPRINGS.





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Vienna: The Budapest Tourist Bureau, I., Kärntnerstrasse 51. — Telephone: R 27-4-69
Information, accommodation, guides, prospectuses etc.

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Printed in Hungary. — Municipal printing works of Budapest 1938 — 1293 (angol)

Responsible Printing works manager: Kurfürst I., General Manager.

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27



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 Information, accommodation, guides, prospectuses etc.

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Responsible author: Municipal Information Office, Budapest, Hungary. Manager: Dr. B. de Markos

Responsible translator: R. R. F. Gesling.

Printed in Hungary. — Municipal printing works of Budapest 1939. — 650. (angl.)

Responsible Printing works manager: L. Kurfürst General Manager.

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1396 N

JUL 8



On horseback in Hungary

tours arranged by the
Hungarian Landowners' Riding
Association, Budapest V. Nádor u. 18.



61-7559-2-4

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#49

DROP US A LINE...

We could go on and on telling you of Hungary, but we must leave some material for the folders and booklets which are to succeed this one, to be issued by the Hungarian National Tourist Board, the publishers of the present brochure



If you are interested in receiving future issues please write to:

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Hungarian Tourist Information
Office

Budapest, V, Deák Ferenc-utca 2

or

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL
TOURIST BOARD

Budapest, VII, Dob-utca 75-81

Next issues to follow:

Nº 2 Budapest

Nº 3 The Hungarian Spas

Nº 4 Sport in Hungary

Nº 5 Juvenile Hungary

Nº 6 Lake Balaton in Hungary

Responsible for the text:
Károly Sinkovits
Printed at Kloré Bud.
Design: Gitta Mallasz

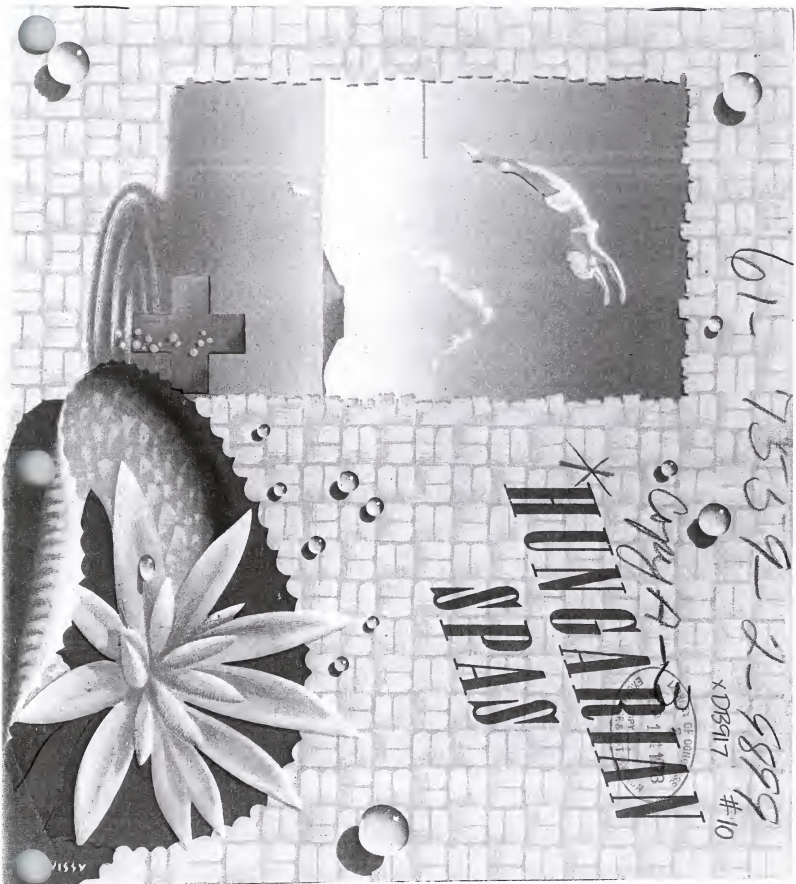


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Pamphlet



to the

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or to the

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NATIONAL
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Budapest VII,
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No. 2 Budapest

No. 3 Hungarian Spas

Publications soon to
appear:

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No. 5 Sports in
Hungary

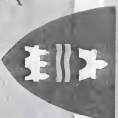
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Hungary

No. 7 Lake Balaton
in Hungary



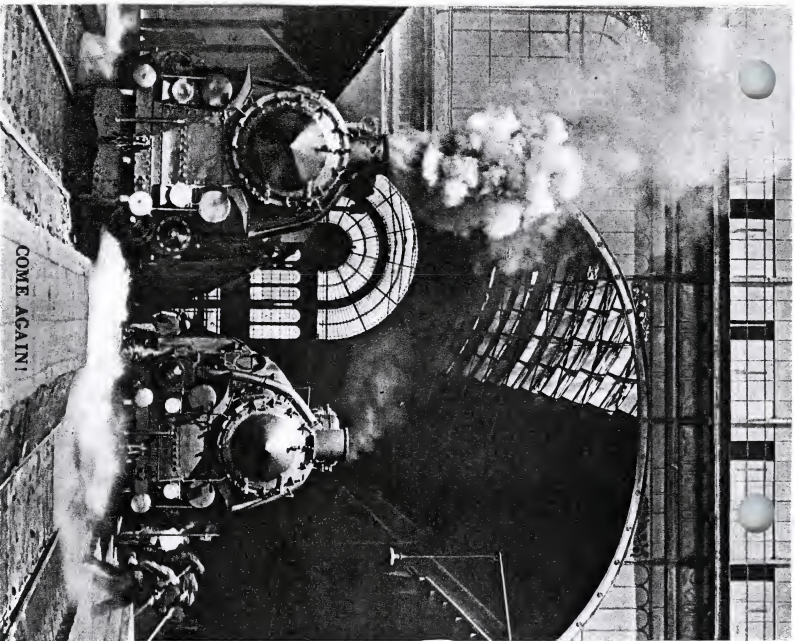
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5. Sports in Hungary,
6. Youth in Hungary,
7. Hungary's Lake
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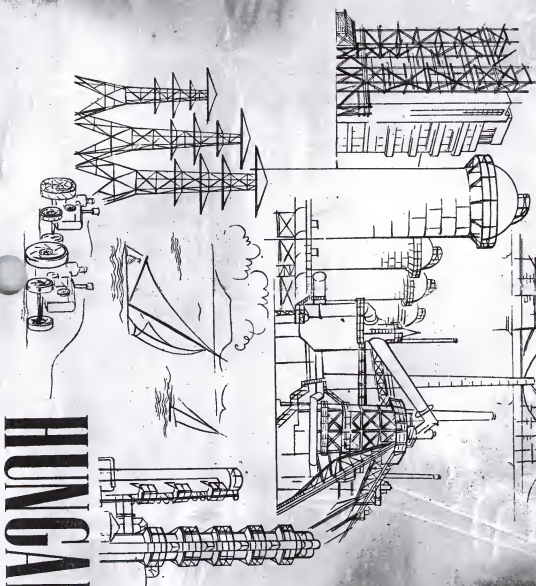
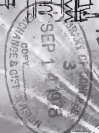
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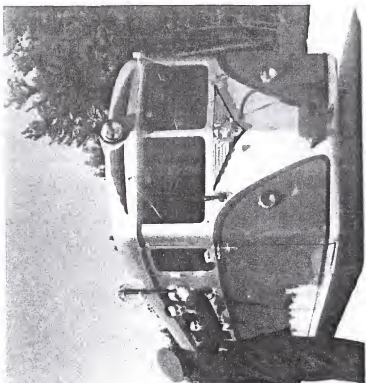
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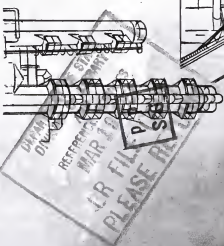
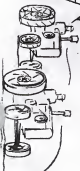
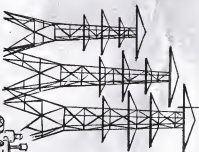
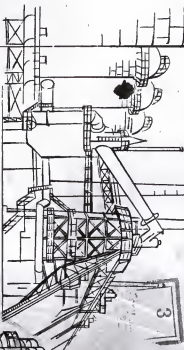
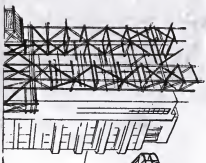
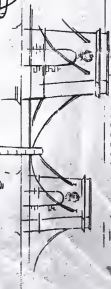


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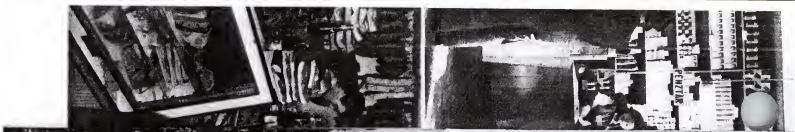
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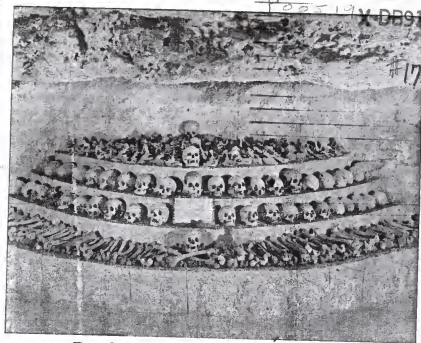
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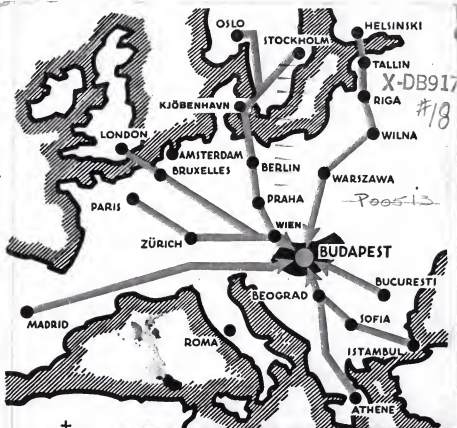


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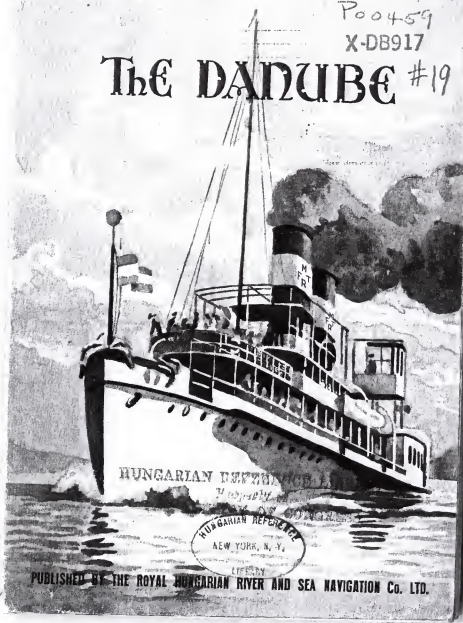
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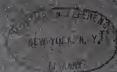
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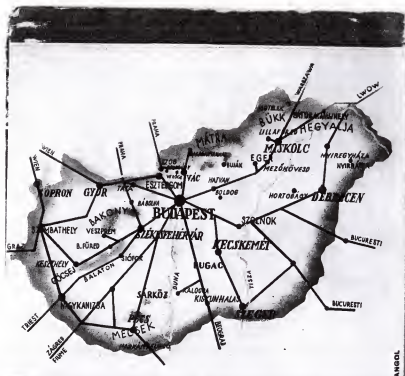
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Published by the Hungarian National Office for Tourism.
(Budapest, II., Lánchíd-u. 3.)
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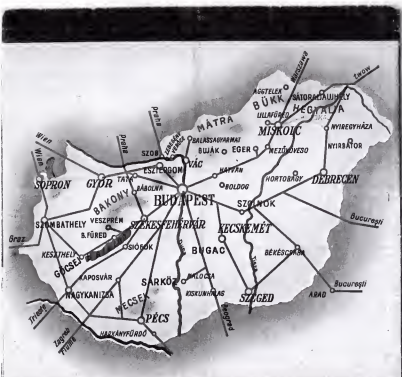
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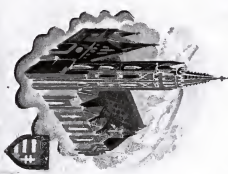
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4 AUG 1953



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HOFFENGÄRTEN der Domäne befinden sich ebenfalls auf der Hild-pusztá. Die hiesige Hopfenproduktion wetteifert in ihrer Qualität mit dem böhmischen Hopfen von Saaz.

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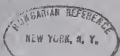
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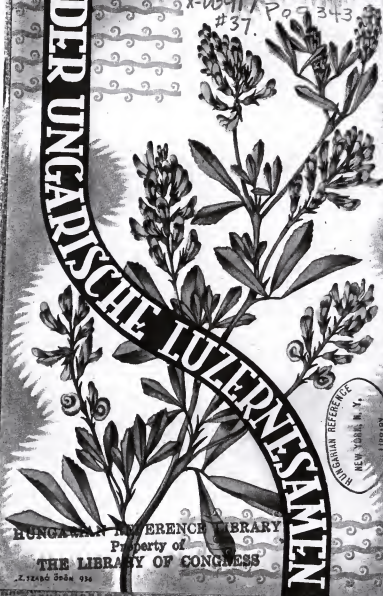
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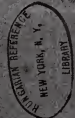
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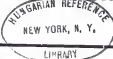
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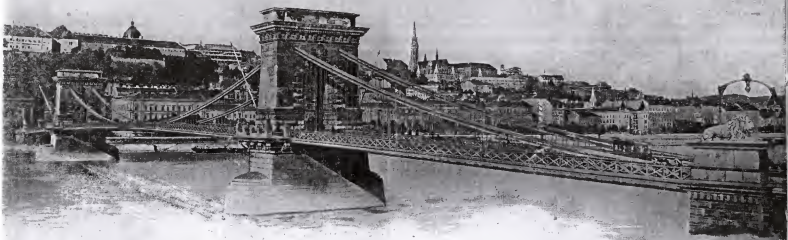
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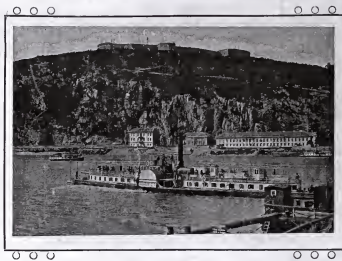
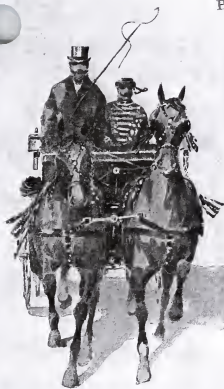
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== A WEEK ==
IN BUDAPEST
AND HUNGARY



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== A WEEK ==
IN BUDAPEST
AND HUNGARY



== A WEEK ==
IN BUDAPEST
AND HUNGARY

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#45

BUDAPEST INSTITUTE OF CHILD PSYCHOLOGY.

After the first world War, the people of the world sank into a psychological crisis, perhaps most strikingly revealed in the condition of the children.

General medical practice considered it outside its sphere of immediate activity to assume responsibility for these cases. Later, however, the demand became so great that it was impossible to separate the theory and practice of psychology. Because of this Dr. János Schnell in 1929, opened the Institute of Child Psychology, /Therapeutic Pedagogy/. Education and Career Selection Advise Bureau. In the early days work was done by voluntary workers, without any subsidy from the State. Now, after 20 years experience, the Institute has the following departments.

A. Practical Work.

1. Registry Department: Registers the particulars and case histories of those who come for examination, referring them for further examination to specialists.
2. Medical Department: Every psychological examination must be preceded by a thorough examination by a medical specialist. Result of this medical examination is closely allied to examinations made in the psycho-diagnostic department. Final diagnosis is reached by the teamwork of both doctor and psychologist. Treatment is either medical or psycho-therapeutic.
3. Psycho-diagnostic Department: i/ Establishes the stage of development of the child /intelligence, attitude, behaviour, etc./ ii/ Delineates the particular character-type of the child, iii/ Delineates the Child's inherited temperament. iv/ Establishes the psycho-pathological symptoms where suspected.
4. Career-Selection Guidance: This is one of the most important activities of the Institute. In this work the optimal interests of the individual must be brought into harmony with the economic interest of society. Career Guidance includes an examination of psychological endowments.
5. Psycho-therapeutic Department: Often it is sufficient to advise relatives and teachers to eliminate the external factors causing the trouble. At other times the patient needs deep psychological treatment,

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NEW HUNGARIAN CABINET.

Details of the new Hungarian Cabinet were announced on Friday last, 10th June, following the recent elections.

Three new Ministries have been formed by separation of the Ministry of Industry into Heavy and Light Industry; Ministry of Trade into Internal and External Trade; Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs into Public Education /Adult/ and School Education and Religious Affairs.

Members of the new Cabinet are as follows:-

Prime Minister.	Istvan Dobi.
Deputy Prime Minister.	Matyas Rakosi.
Minister of State	Ernő Gerő.
Minister of Interior.	Janos Kadar.
Minister of Foreign Affairs /Replacing Laszlo Rajk./	Gyula Kállai. † Since Nov 1948 chief of President's office. Born 1910, son of shoemaker. In gaol in 1942. Member of Central Cttee Comm. Party in 1945.
Minister of Defence.	Mihaly Farkas.
Minister of Justice.	Istvan Reis.
Minister of Finance.	Istvan Kossa. /replacing Ernő Gerő/.
Minister of Transport & Post Master General.	Lajos Bebrits.
Minister of Agriculture.	Ferenc Erdei.
Minister of Heavy Industry.	Mihaly Zsofinecz † Chairman, Hoffer Factory. Born 1906, working class origin. In 1930 became member Social Democratic Party, joined Comm. Party in 1945.
Minister of Light Industry.	György Marosán. †

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NEW HUNGARIAN CABINET.

#47

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Minister of Light Industry.	György Marosán † Secretary, Working People's

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DEPARTURE OF THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR FROM BUDAPEST.

A number of rumours have appeared in the British press following the return of the Soviet Ambassador, M. Pushkin, to Moscow to take up a new position in the Soviet Foreign Office.

According to reports from Vienna, M. Fushkin was involved in a plot against the Hungarian State. It was alleged that M. Révai, Minister of Public Education, went to the Soviet Embassy in order to arrest M. Pushkin, and was shot in the stomach in the process.

In view of these statements it is interesting to note a report which has appeared in a Budapest daily paper, the Szabad Nép, on June 24th. Above it was a photograph of M. Pushkin, M. Révai and M. Farkas, Minister of Defence. They were all smiling broadly. The report read as follows:

"G.A. Fushkin, ex-Soviet Ambassador in Budapest, who has been recalled to take up a new position in the Soviet Foreign Office, left the Hungarian capital on Wednesday.

"All the members of the Government who were present in Budapest, the leaders of the Hungarian-Soviet Association, and a number of prominent figures in Hungarian political, economic and cultural life, came to bid him farewell.

"The entire diplomatic corps, of which M. Pushkin was the doyen, was also present, as well as all the members of the Soviet Embassy.

"Before the train left, M. Pushkin had a long talk on the platform with the members of the Government and others..."

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* HUNGARIAN PEACE CONGRESS
BUDAPEST, JUNE 17 - 18

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NATIONALISATION OF SCHOOLS
IN HUNGARY.

/Speech by Gyula Ortutay/

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10th July, 1950.

HUNGARIAN PRODUCTION IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1950.

Every branch of factory industry over-fulfilled the increased production plans.

In the second quarter of 1950 every branch of our economy showed a further considerable development.

INDUSTRY

The spread of the Stakhanovite and work competition movement made it possible for every branch of factory industry to fulfil the increased production plan for the second quarter of the year. Heavy industry achieved a considerable over-fulfilment.

Factory industry over-fulfilled the production plan for the second quarter by 5.4 per cent. The plan fulfilment of heavy industry was 106.8 per cent, of light industry 103.9 per cent. Compared with the production of factory industry in the corresponding period of last year production increased by 34.3 per cent. Heavy industry increased by 39.6 per cent in the same period; while production of light industries increased by 29.1 per cent.

Fulfilment of the Plan and comparison with the second quarter of 1949 in the different branches of industry are as follows:-

<u>Branch of Industry</u>	<u>Production in the second quarter of 1950</u>	
	<u>Plan Fulfilment</u> <u>percentage</u>	<u>1949 Index= 100</u>
Mining	104.2	116.6
Foundry	107.4	127.1
Machine production	104.4	149.0
High voltage electrical	111.6	152.3
Low voltage electrical	109.9	148.6
Precision industry	127.0	230.4
Hardware	111.2	148.4
Communication repairs	110.5	183.9
Electrical energy	103.5	119.9
Building material	104.5	156.5
Heavy chemicals	107.0	137.5
Light chemicals	107.7	148.9
Heavy industry total	106.8	139.6
Rubber	103.5	124.8
Timber	104.9	152.5
Paper	100.6	123.4
Printing	104.8	131.3
Textile	100.2	122.7
Leather and Fur	106.0	137.1
Clothing	103.1	187.4
Agricultural processing	100.0	100.0

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27th October, 1950.

MUSEUMS IN HUNGARY

Among the many recent cultural achievements in the People's Republic of Hungary, the reorganisation of the museums is perhaps the most interesting. Before the war, and until 1949, the museums were not controlled by any one central body, being administered partly by the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of the Interior, the Committee for Public Collections, and the various local authorities.

Museums in Hungary had suffered greatly from the war. Buildings were damaged, collections dispersed or destroyed and much had to be done before they could play their full part in the cultural life of the people.

The tasks of reconstruction proceeded rapidly but it was not until 1949 that the most striking advances were made. In that year a Bill was passed which brought all museums under the control of a special department of the Ministry of Education. This new department, which is responsible also for the preservation of buildings and monuments of historic and artistic importance, is known as Múzeum O.K., National Centre of Museums and Art Relics. (Múzeumok és Műemlékek Országos Központja). While the individual museums are free to prepare their own plans, direction and helpful advice are given by Múzeum O.K. In April, 1950, the first conference of provincial museum curators was held and they now meet together every three months to discuss their problems and exchange ideas.

Administration

Múzeum O.K. has several sections, each concerned with different aspects of the work. There is a Registration Department which deals with inventories of the material in all museums throughout the country. A uniform system of classification, in line with the system adopted by both U.N.E.S.C.O. and the U.S.S.R., is used. Another important innovation is the preparation of an inventory of all pictures, art objects and ethnographic material in private collections and many hitherto unknown treasures have been discovered by this work. Private owners are given advice and help on the conservation and restoration of their possessions. To ensure that the nation does not lose its treasures all individuals wishing to sell objects from their collections are obliged to offer them first to Múzeum O.K. and permission has to be obtained to sell objects abroad.

Another important section is the Technical Department which gives courses on conservation, restoration, methods of display and the preparation of natural scientific exhibits. Thirty research workers from the different branches of museology are employed - archaeologists, scientific workers, artists, restorers and others. The department also has a small

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CHILD CARE IN HUNGARY

In recent years, the infant mortality rate in Hungary has been steadily decreasing; the average figure for 1949 was 9.8 per cent as compared with 13 per cent in 1938. This decrease has been brought about by the reforms instituted since the Liberation, which include special care for children and expectant mothers.

According to the collective Trade Union agreement for working people, every employed woman is entitled to three months paid maternity-leave and benefit for a period of twelve weeks whilst still feeding her child.

Expectant mothers receive constant medical supervision free of charge, and should it be necessary, they are supplied with vitamin tablets and other protective medicines.

The number of maternity hospitals has been increased to 96 from 52 in 1945. Likewise new health centres have been established; there are now 773 as compared with 531 in 1938. Five thousand five hundred beds - an increase of 10 per cent over the pre-war figure, and over 80 per cent more than existed at the end of the war - are now available for maternity and gynaecological cases.

Similarly, for child-patients there are some 4,280 beds as compared with 1,142 at the end of the war and 3,840 in 1938.

Provision for Infants in Need of Special Care

The Premature Children's Institute, in Budapest, under the charge of Dr. Surányi, is the largest of its type in the world and has fifty cots. Each cot is in its own glass cubicle.

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FROM HUNGARY**

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IMMEDIATE TASKS IN DEVELOPING HUNGARY'S NATIONAL ECONOMY

Report by Minister of State, Ernő Gerő,
June, 1950.

Published by

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13 June 1950.

S. Farber

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#68

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HUNGARIAN PRESS COMMENT ON CLEMENCY FOR GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

The reduction of the sentence of Ede Veessenmayer, Hitler's representative in Hungary during the war, was the subject of an article entitled "McCloy, Veessenmayer and the Hungarian People", by György Parragi, well-known Hungarian journalist, and editor of the independent Budapest daily "Magyar Nemzet" /Hungarian Nation/.

"The attention of the progressive world press, focussed on the international scandal created by the release of Krupp von Bohlen, Hitler's armament manufacturer and chief accomplice, has overlooked another name on the American High Commissioner McCloy's clemency list - a name at the sound of which every honest Hungarian patriot clenches his fists. Among the ninety names on the list we find that of Ede Veessenmayer, Hitler's representative in Hungary. His punishment has been reduced from twenty to ten years, as a result of the politically inspired tenderness of the Americans.

"If we compare Veessenmayer's crimes with those of the S.S. butchers who have received clemency, we find that clemency has been granted in proportion to the crime. Veessenmayer committed no lesser crimes than did the S.S. brigands who were treated like him. In fact, his crimes were even greater than theirs, if it is possible to classify the terrible crimes of mass murderers who were responsible for the death of millions.

Thousands Deported

"Veessenmayer's crimes do not consist only of the deportation from Hungary of more than 750,000 people, of whom more than half were women, 20 per cent infants, children and the aged, and of the death of these people in German concentration camps. He is not only guilty of the detention by S.S. guards on March 19, of political leaders who supported national independence.

"In the eyes of the Hungarians his main crime is that he pushed Hungary into the grave, into destruction and an ocean of blood and tears.

"In the eyes of foreigners, the difference between

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#69



1951 KOSSUTH AWARDS

An announcement made on March 15th, anniversary of Hungary's declaration of independence in 1848, revealed that 85 Kossuth Awards, worth nearly a million forints /about 230,000/ had been given to Hungarian citizens for outstanding work during 1950.

Awards worth 20,000 forints totalled 15, while 69 were worth 10,000 forints each.

Eighteen awards were granted for work in natural science, 3 for social science, and 29 for arts, literature, the theatre and the films.

The remainder were granted for work of socialist construction to workers in light and heavy industry, agriculture, public health and education.

- - - -

SECTION I: NATURAL SCIENCE.

Agricultural Science.

Professor Gábor Ubrizsy, 10,000 forints, for the application of Soviet plant protection methods and his contribution to the book "Handbook of Practical Plant Protection".

Botany.

Professor Rezső Soó, 10,000 forints, for his work in botanical science.

Chemistry.

Professor Elemér Schulek, 20,000 forints, for research into chlorocyanide compounds, the theory of absorption indicators and methods of gas analysis.

László Erdei, 10,000 forints, for his work on the use of ascorbic acids in chemical analysis.

Geology.

Professor Sándor Vitális, 10,000 forints, for contribution to geological map-making.

Professor Aladár Földvári, 10,000 forints, for research into the use of minerals, and the discovery of mineral deposits.

Professor Miklós Vendel, 10,000 forints, for work on the classification of ore deposits.

Medicine.

Professor Ödön Kerpel-Frónius, 10,000 forints for research on infantile atrophy and exiccative toxicosis.

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#70

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PRESS STATEMENT

September 28th, 1951

For immediate release

BRITISH CHURCHMEN VISIT HUNGARY



A party of three British and ten French clergymen visited Hungary between the 10th and 22nd of September. The British party consisted of Rev. Dr. Paul Levertoff, Director of the London Diocesan Work among the Jews, and formerly professor at the Delitzsch College of Leipzig; Rev. Dr. Bryn Thomas, Church Commissioner for England, Inspector of Schools for the diocese of Southwark and Vicar of Ascension Church, Balham; and Rev. Joseph Jones, Methodist Minister in charge of Kings Cross Mission, London.

The visit was arranged, said Dr. Levertoff, at a press conference on Tuesday for representatives of the British press, through an invitation from Bishop Albert Bereczky, who, on behalf of the United Protestant Churches of Hungary, invited Dr. Levertoff to organise a party of British clergymen to visit Hungary. Dr. Levertoff had been in contact with Hungarian churchmen before the war, when he lectured in Budapest, and had resumed correspondence when hostilities ceased.

The interest of the members of the party was aroused by the frequent allegations in the Western press about the situation of the Churches in Hungary. They went with a sense of curiosity to investigate for themselves the relationship of Church and State in the Hungarian People's Republic. They had ample opportunity to investigate freely all aspects of secular and religious life. Dr. Levertoff speaks Russian, German and Czechoslovakian, besides English, and therefore was able to talk freely to people he met casually on his numerous independent excursions.

Although their main object was to contact clergymen, they also visited a co-operative farm, schools (both secular and religious), universities, and the House of Parliament etc. They were impressed by the library of the House of Parliament which contains 260,000 volumes, amongst them 10,000 theological

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#73



X PROBLEMS OF SOCIALIST CULTURE IN HUNGARY

József Révai
Minister of Public Education

Speech at the Second Congress of the
Hungarian Working People's Party

February 26th, 1951.

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#77

Special Service No. 6.

NEW INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



HUNGARY DURING 1951

A number of important new factories started production in Hungary during 1951, many of them in previously under-developed areas, and many of them producing commodities never before made in the country.

These factories are in addition to the big Stalin Iron Works, the November 7th Power Station at Inota, the new tube factory of the big Rákosi Works in Budapest and the Zalaegerszeg Clothing Factory, which all started work during 1951.

Jászberény Engineering Factory

On August 20th, anniversary of Hungary's new Constitution, this factory, situated in the middle of the Great Hungarian Plain, started producing certain types of machines used in building and civil engineering. These include rock crushers, mortars, grinders, flotation equipment, ball mills, and brick and tile presses.

Medium Engineering Works

A new medium engineering works has been inaugurated at Kiskunfélegyháza, where the production of drilling equipment for the oil industry is undertaken. Its products include a transportable rotary deep drilling machine never before made in Hungary.

Veszprém Dye Factory

During December the first department of the country's largest dye factory, situated in Veszprém County, started production. Various kinds of dyes, including aniline dyes previously imported, and basic materials for manufacturing dyes will be made there.

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Documents on Foreign Affairs No. 8

NOTE TO YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic presented the following Note to the Yugoslav Legation in Budapest, according to a statement issued on November 25th, 1952.

"At the public trial of László Bálint and his accomplices, held at Budapest County Court on November 15-17, it was proved without doubt, by the testimony of witnesses, documentary and other objective evidence, that:

"1) The official organs of the Yugoslav Government, viz., the leaders of the UDB, are regularly organising espionage and terrorist groups from vagrants, criminals and similar elements, and supplying them with weapons of American origin, quick-acting poison, forged Hungarian documents and money, and then putting them across the frontier onto Hungarian territory under heavy fire cover, with instructions to carry out espionage activity, murder and acts of terrorism, to blow up bridges and kidnap Yugoslav emigres:

"2) The crimes committed and planned by László Bálint and his accomplices had not only been suggested and prepared by the official organs of the Yugoslav Government, but furthermore, these criminal acts had been carried out on the instructions and with the participation and support of the official Yugoslav organs, and that the Yugoslav frontier guard organisation had, by staging armed attacks across the frontier and provocations, assisted the kidnappers in UDB pay in being taken across the Hungarian frontier as well as covering their return to Yugoslavia after they had carried out the criminal acts with which they were entrusted:

"3) That in flagrant abuse of the diplomatic privileges granted it by the Hungarian People's Democracy, the Yugoslav Legation, acting on the instructions of its Government, supported espionage and diversionist activities directed against the Hungarian People's Republic by assisting the members of the murderous espionage gang of László Bálint and his accomplices in the execution of the espionage activity, and ensuring their contact with the UDB headquarters in Belgrade.

"On the basis of the above facts the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic has established that the Yugoslav Government bears full responsibility for the crimes revealed at the trial at the Budapest County Court on November 15-17, 1952. In order to deny its grave responsibilities, the Yugoslav Government presented a Note to the Hungarian Legation in Belgrade on November 20th, 1952, which - in view of the irrefutability of the facts proved beyond any shadow of doubt - tried on the one hand to discredit the trial with empty phrases

Hungarian News and Information Service

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X-DB 920

#79

HUNGARIANS, THIRD AT 1948 OLYMPICS, HAVE

HIGH HOPES FOR HELSINKI

By John Cardew

The Hungarians, placed third at the 1948 Olympic Games in London with 10 gold medals, are certain to prove strong challengers at Helsinki. For a country of only 9 million people Hungary has an outstanding Olympic record and the enormous sums spent in recent years by the Government, trade unions and sports clubs on promoting and improving sports of all kinds throughout the country have undoubtedly produced results.

Except for the 1920 games at Antwerp, Hungary has participated in every Olympiad. The third place gained by the Hungarian team in 1948 equalled the country's record at Berlin in 1936 and the team going to Helsinki - about 250-strong - appears to be better equipped than any of its predecessors to improve on this position. Groups now getting ready for Helsinki cover athletics, wrestling, boxing, swimming and water polo, fencing, football, physical training, rowing, canoeing, cycling, shooting and basketball.

All have been in full-time training since the beginning of March in a number of special camps provided by the Government, the largest and most modern being at Tata in the picturesque park of the former Count Eszterhazy's castle. Coaches, doctors and numerous experts are in residence at these camps. Hungarian training methods have advanced considerably in recent years; the number of sports doctors has increased - one of the leading woman swimmers going to Helsinki is in fact training for the profession - and there has been no stinting of resources to give athletes every possible advantage. As was the case when they came to London in 1948, the Hungarians will take their own food and cook to Helsinki.

Champion Hammer Thrower

The fact that two members of the Hungarian team - the hammer thrower IMRE NEMETH and the wrestler GYULA BOBIS are Members of Parliament is undoubtedly a reflection of the extraordinary sports consciousness of the people as a whole. Both Németh and Bobis have declared that they believe their election to the National Assembly to be, among other things, an indication of the esteem in which outstanding sportsmen are held in the country.

Hammer thrower IMRE NEMETH is no stranger to sportsmen in a number of European capitals, including London where he has competed in British Amateur Athletic games. He won the hammer throw in 1948 with a throw of 56.07 metres, a distance he has since bettered on several occasions. His record is 59.88 metres, established recently in Hungary, and at Helsinki

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#80

October, 1952.

HUNGARIAN PRODUCTION RESULTS IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1952



Report issued by the Central Office of Statistics.

INDUSTRY

Manufacturing industry successfully fulfilled its plan for the third quarter of 1952. Manufacturing industry as a whole fulfilled its production plan by 100.1 per cent. Within this category heavy industry fulfilled its plan by 98.3 per cent, light industry by 100.9 per cent and the food industry by 105.2 per cent.

In the third quarter of 1952 manufacturing industry produced 24.3 per cent more than in the same period of 1951, including a 31 per cent increase for heavy industry, 10.9 per cent for light industry and 32.6 per cent for the food industry.

Within the heavy industry, mining production increased by 36.5 per cent, metallurgy by 21.2 per cent, engineering by 34.2 per cent, building materials industry by 15.5 per cent; within the light industry, textile industry increased by 7.1% and the clothing industry by 14.1 per cent. Production of State enterprises belonging to local industry has increased by 103.1 per cent during one year.

In the third quarter of 1952 industries belonging to the various Ministries fulfilled the plan as follows:

Ministries

Fulfilment in Percentage

Mines and Power	102.2
Foundry and Engineering	99.6
Medium Engineering	82.8
Light Industry	101.1
Food Industry	105.2
Building Materials Industry	103.2
Industrial Enterprises belonging to the Ministry of Construction	111.7
Industrial Enterprises belonging to the Ministry of Communications	106.5
Local Industry	102.9

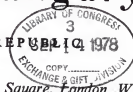
The production plan for handicraft co-operatives was fulfilled by 108.8 per cent; production was almost doubled as compared with the same period last year.

The production of the more important industrial goods in the third quarter of 1952, expressed in percentages of the production of the third quarter of 1951, was as follows:

Coal

Peace Movement in Hungary

NEWS FROM THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

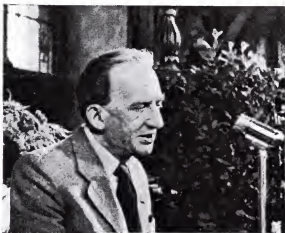


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HUNGARIANS AT PEOPLE'S CONGRESS FOR PEACE

A STRONG DELEGATION, including workers, peasants, intellectuals, Protestant and Catholic clerics, and a member of the Hungarian Olympic team represented the Hungarian peace movement at the People's Congress for Peace held in Vienna in December.

The delegation included Professor Erzsébet Andics, President of the Hungarian National Peace Council; Valeria Benke, Member of Parliament and Secretary of the Hungarian National Peace Council; Professor Lajos Jánossy, the world-famous cosmic-ray scientist; Professor György Lukács, the literary critic and historian; Tibor Méray, the Hungarian journalist recently returned from Korea; and Ferenc Puskás, a member of the victorious Hungarian Olympic football team.



Professor György Lukács, literary critic and historian, member of the World Council of Peace.

The Churches were represented by János Máté, Catholic Vicar-General of Veszprém, Father Endre Baboeca; Bishop Bereczky and Bishop Péter of the Calvinist Church, and Bishop Vető of the Lutheran Church. Other members of the delegation were Stakhanovite workers, peasant smallholders, members of co-operative farms and school teachers.

Why Professor Jánossy Returned Home

Speaking to the People's Congress for Peace, Professor Jánossy, who lived for many years in Britain, where he occupied high scientific posts, said:

"I left my parents and my country as a very young man, and worked in England and later in Ireland. In 1950, I was invited by the Budapest Scientific University and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences to return home. I was very glad to do so, and two years ago, with my family, I

"Before my return the construction of an institute was planned, where I was to continue my work on cosmic-ray research. The institute, which is now completed, is situated in beautiful surroundings near Budapest. It is part of a larger organisation, the Central Physics Research Institute, which the Hungarian Academy of Sciences is organising in the framework of the Five-Year Plan.

Scientific Workers Honoured

"I have told you all this," said Professor Jánossy, "because I want you to know that in the peoples' democracies scientific workers are greatly honoured and receive the necessary financial support. This entails serious responsibilities, but we undertake these with pleasure. It is only natural that we are expected to do good work, and to train young scientists to become serious scientific research workers.

"As well as the obligation of doing scientific work, we are expected not only to be engrossed in work. The scientists see that their activities are closely linked with the interests of the country and of peace. Soon after my return, I began to take an active part in the country's political life. I can really say that my political activities do not harm my scientific work. The scientist is encouraged by the knowledge that he has real responsibility, that he can see that his scientific work is an organic part of the whole.

"The scientist is really free when he can see the problems and can contrive to solve them not only from a narrow technical point of view but from the broad perspective of the problems of peace and of a country which is building socialism.

Scientists No Longer Isolated

"When I look back on my work in England and Ireland," continued Professor Jánossy, "I can say that I received financial support there, too—even if it was far less than at home. The outstanding difference is that I was isolated in my narrow, specialised field. This was not satisfactory, even from a personal point of view. This condition, characteristic of scientists in capitalist countries, creates the eccentric scientist. All this became clear when I got home.

"It is important," concluded Professor Jánossy, "that scientists of all countries should be in contact with each other, thus giving them an opportunity to work for peace. We are inviting many scientists from many countries to come to Hungary, to get acquainted with our problems."

Catholics for Peace

János Máté, Vicar-General of Veszprém, presented to the Congress a bound volume containing

Everyday Life in Hungary

NEWS FROM THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC



Published by Hungarian News and Information Service, 33 Pembridge Square, London, W.2

NEW BUDAPEST UNDERGROUND WILL HELP WORKERS

THE NEW UNDERGROUND at present being constructed in Budapest will make travel for city office and factory workers far more rapid and comfortable. As a result of a bigger population and the greater number of employed people, the passenger transport system in the Hungarian capital is at present strained to its capacity, despite the fact that new motor bus and trolley bus lines have been inaugurated since the Liberation.



One of the Soviet-built trolley buses in service in Budapest

Budapest already has one underground railway, the oldest and smallest in Europe. Constructed in 1896, it runs for two miles under the main boulevard, but is inadequate for present conditions.

Preliminary work for the new underground began in 1949, when transport statistics were compiled to obtain a comprehensive view of the passenger traffic in the Hungarian capital. "Census tickets" were given to passengers and the data thus collected was evaluated by statisticians and engineers.

East-West Line First

In addition to passenger needs, the Budapest town-planning project and the plan for industrial development were also taken into account. Three lines were planned—an east-west line connecting Pest with the old city of Buda, a north-south line, and a link line joining all four termini.

It was decided to build the five-mile long east-

of the city. There will be eight stations on the line, and part of it will be in operation by the end of 1954. When completed it will carry 300,000 passengers a day.

The underground is of the deep-level type, and five hundred yards of the east-west line will pass under the Danube, presenting special construction problems. The line will run at an average depth of 210 feet below ground level.

Luxurious Stations

Budapest citizens will have no drab and crowded stations on their underground. Constructed in the style of the Moscow Underground, the stations will be large, brightly lit, and decorated with marble and works of art.

Ticket halls will be at ground level, and escalators will carry passengers to a large hall situated between the two platforms. The terminal station at the People's Stadium is already nearing completion, and murals, sculptures and mosaics will be installed.

The decorations at the People's Stadium will have sport as a theme. The ticket hall will contain sculptures depicting boxing, football, swimming and other sports. There will also be a large bas-relief in green marble. The large hall between the platforms will be lined with marble and will have eighteen mosaics.



Working on the tunnels of the Budapest Underground railway

Modern Trains

The trains will consist of two, four or six coaches, according to traffic needs, and will take fifty-four seated and 186 standing passengers. At rush-hours there will be a train every one and a half minutes.

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18 February 1953.

Documents on Foreign Affairs No. 9

#83

NOTE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE UNITED STATES

A communique issued by the Information Department of the Hungarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs reads as follows:

On behalf of his Government, Mr. C.M. Ravndal, Minister of the United States in Budapest, on 30th January 1953, presented a Note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic concerning the case of the American aeroplane compelled to land on Hungarian territory on 19th November 1951, and confiscated under a final verdict as *corpus delicti*. In the Note the Government of the United States made a claim, devoid of any legality, that, in spite of the final verdict of confiscation pronounced by the Hungarian Court, the aeroplane and all its equipment constituted the property of the United States.

In the Note, the United States Government puts forward the claim that the Hungarian Government should return the aeroplane and all of its equipment, or reimburse the value of the aeroplane which is fixed by the American Note at \$98,779.29.

On 9th February, Erik Molnár, Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave the following reply to the Note of the Minister of the United States in Budapest:

The Hungarian Government points out that the claims of the United States Government put forward in its Note are devoid of legality and, as a consequence thereof, most categorically rejects them. The aeroplane in question was used by the four American airmen convicted of the crime of border violation of Hungarian State territory, as an instrument for committing that crime. The Court in its verdict, in pursuance of the provisions of Hungarian Criminal Law at present in force, ruled that the objects serving as instruments of the crime, that is, of the aeroplane, its cargo and equipment, should be confiscated.

The lawfulness and legality of this verdict was accepted by the American airmen themselves, which is shown by the fact that they did not appeal, in spite of the fact that the Court expressly reminded them of the possibility of legal redress, so the verdict became final. From the foregoing it is obvious that the Government of the United States is not, and cannot by any means be entitled to claim as its own property *corpora delicti* which had served as instruments to commit a crime, and were confiscated under the provisions of Hungarian Law in force by a final verdict of the Hungarian Court.

As, however, in the Note presented by you the Government of the United States has expressed its desire to have returned the aeroplane, its cargo and equipment, which are in the posses-

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#84



X-DB 920

HUNGARIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP CELEBRATED

The fifth anniversary of the Hungarian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was widely celebrated in Hungary during February. The anniversary also coincided with the annual Hungarian-Soviet Friendship month, and the second congress of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, which now has 1,400,000 members.

On the occasion of the treaty anniversary, the late Soviet Prime Minister sent a personal telegram to Mr. Mátyás Rákosi, Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, which read as follows:

"On the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Hungarian Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, I send my best wishes, Comrade Chairman, to you personally, to the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and to the Hungarian people. J. STALIN."

Mr. Rákosi sent the following message to the Soviet Prime Minister:

"On the fifth anniversary of the Hungarian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, on behalf of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and of the entire Hungarian people I send my warm greetings to you, dear Comrade Stalin, and through you to the Government of the U.S.S.R. and to the fraternal Soviet People.

"On this anniversary, permit me to express our undying gratitude to you, the great friend of the Hungarian people, and the liberating Soviet Union for the invaluable aid which has enabled our country to take the path of building socialism and to develop from a backward agrarian country into an industrial country.

"The Hungarian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship which is the most secure guarantee of Hungary's freedom and independence, serves as the solid foundation for the further achievements and happy future of the Hungarian people.

"In the ranks of the fraternal countries of people's democracy, the Hungarian people follow with unswerving faith their ideal, the standard-bearer of human progress, the glorious Soviet Union, in order to prove worthy of the honourable title of shock-brigade in the struggle for peace and socialism.

"From my heart I wish you and the great Soviet people further brilliant successes in the building of Communism and in the unrelenting struggle for the great cause of the peace of the entire world.

"Long live and flourish the eternal friendship of the

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#85



X-DB 920

Special Service No. 144

28th May 1953.

COSMIC RAYS: "GREAT RESULTS" IN HUNGARY

Professor Lajos Jánosy, the world-famous scientist who gave up a professorship at Dublin University to return to liberated Hungary in 1950, told on General Election day why he gave his vote to the People's Front.

"I voted with great enthusiasm for the Front," he said, "because I see how the huge creations of our Five Year Plan are being realised one after the other.

"I have only to mention one which concerns me most - the building of the Physical Research Institute. The department dealing with cosmic ray research is already functioning and great results are being achieved.

"The whole Institute will be ready by the end of the Five Year Plan (1954) and will make it possible for us to overtake the Western countries in the field of research."

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#86



X-DB 920

Special Service No. 146

28th May 1953.

MONEY PRIZES FOR TRANSPORT DRIVERS

Money awards totalling £2,250 were presented to 140 Hungarian drivers and technical leaders in the mining industry by Minister of Transport Lajos Bebrits.

The prizes were for good work in the field of development, accident-free driving and good time-keeping.

They were received on behalf of the men by Sándor Nagy, an enthusiastic supporter of the 100,000 kilometre movement (65,000 miles without major repairs). He had to his credit 80,000 miles without major repairs and a record of three and a half years driving without being late.

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#67

29th May 1953.

Special Service No. 147

WILD BOAR IS STAR IN NEW NATURE FILM

Dr. István Homoki-Nagy, producer of "Kingdom on the Waters", announces that he has just finished shooting his new full length coloured nature film "From Springtime to Autumn".

He has just returned to Budapest after seven months work with an expedition of eight in the Gemence Forest on the banks of the Danube.

"We watched the lives of our wild animal 'actors' from photographing towers and concealed places in the forest," he said. "The difference of this film from 'Kingdom on the Waters' is that larger animals are introduced.

"We show the life of the wild boar family in the depths of the forest, the lives of the deer, and we even brought in the recluse of the forest - the badger.

"My favourite 'actors' the birds are again in the film, but this time we have turned our cameras on the high-flying eagle and the nests of the red-beaked black stork. Almost 100 different creatures were filmed."

It is expected that the film will be ready for exhibition in the autumn.

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#88
X-DB 920

Special Service No. 161.

19th June 1953.

AND NOW - SUPERSONIC WINES

Wine research workers in Hungary are experimenting with a method of supersonic treatment of wines to speed up the maturing process.

At present Hungarian high quality wines take three to ten years to mature.

The Viticultural Research Institute has now discovered that by passing waves of lower or higher frequency than sound into wine the chemical processes are speeded up. Experiments so far show that this treatment can cut maturing time almost by half.

The Institute is now experimenting on larger quantities at a time.

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#49
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DEAF-MUTE EDUCATION BEGINS AT THREE YEARS

Hungarian special education for handicapped children, which has just celebrated the 150th year of its existence, now begins at the age of three.

The first Institute of this kind in Hungary was established for deaf-mutes in the town of Vác in 1802. Antal Simon, first director of the Vác Institute, published the first book of Hungarian phonetics, entitled "The True Master" in 1806. With this he laid the foundations of a Hungarian phonetical writing and reading method. This had a revolutionary effect on the teaching of reading and writing and its influence spread to general school education.

In 1904 all institutions dealing with sensory and mental deficiencies were named "Special Education Institutes" and some sort of state support was ensured them. Thus a certain unification was established as regards finances, but was slow to develop on the educational side. The educationalists working in the institutes for deaf and dumb and blind regarded their pupils as having sensory deficiencies, while the mental defectives were looked upon as "psychopaths." A rapprochement of the two points-of-view in the educational field seemed impossible and the struggle between the two camps went on from 1904 to 1945.

University professors Dr. Pál Ranschburg and Dr. Artur Sarbó took a firm stand for unification of special education for handicapped children.

Dr. Gusztáv Bárczi, Director of the Budapest College of Special Education, who this year received a high State decoration, the Kossuth Prize, and an award of £600, from the Hungarian Government, published his paper on cortical deafmuteness back in 1935 and at the same time reported on the practical correction of this new clinical observation described by him.

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#90

X-DB 920

4th January 1954.

Special Service 353

HUNGARY TO SPEND £362,000,000 ON FARMS

Three-Year Development Plan

In the next three years £362,000,000 is to be spent on the development of agriculture in Hungary states a new Government order detailing measures to be taken to produce food in abundance.

The order was issued in the name of the Government and of the Central Committee of the Working People's Party for immediate action.

"We must achieve a guaranteed abundant supply in the next few years of bread and flour, meat and fat, sugar and milk, potatoes, greens and wines," the order states.

One section deals with increasing the productivity of the soil. The Ministers of heavy industry, home and foreign trade are made responsible for seeing that farms get 348,000 tons of fertiliser in 1954, 490,000 tons in 1955 and 600,000 tons in 1956. Forty-five per cent must be nitrogenous.

The Ministry of Light Industry is directed to produce 30,000 tons of superphosphate and mixed fertiliser in 1954, rising to 100,000 tons in 1955. Granulated superphosphate must be put on the free market at 15s a hundredweight.

Agronomists are instructed to test soil without charge to both co-operative and individual farmers.

Details ploughing programmes are laid down, as well as figures for increased acreages under irrigation in drought-ridden parts of the country.

In addition present work on the improvement of acid and alkaline soils must be speeded up so as to bring 250,000 more acres of such land into productivity in three years. Utilisation of almost the same area of marshland must also be started, the order says.

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X-DB 920

#91



6th January, 1954.

Special Service No. 360

TRADE DEAL WILL BRIDGE SLUMP SAYS EGYPT

Egypt is looking to a trade deal with Hungary to help bridge the threatened world slump, General Hassan F. Ragab, leader of an Egyptian economic delegation to Hungary, said in Budapest.

"We are convinced that if we make agreements on a long-term basis with Hungary and the other People's Democracies these offer a possibility to Egypt of bridging recurring economic crises," he said.

The delegation would propose to its Government an extension of trade between Egypt and Hungary. "Our discussions have convinced us that Hungary is able to supply Egypt with various goods to the satisfaction of both parties," the General added.

General Ragab said that in Cairo this month President Neguib would open a Hungarian commercial exhibition - the first of its kind since the second world war. So far the greatest purchaser of Hungarian goods had been the Egyptian Government, who had been very satisfied, but the exhibition would extend knowledge of Hungarian goods to wide business circles.

The delegation, which has been in Prague and Warsaw, is going on from Budapest to Berlin, Moscow, Bucharest and Sofia.

After seeing Hungarian industrial plant, and on the basis of what it had seen in the U.S.A., France and Germany, the General said the delegation was convinced that Hungary could compete with the best in the world.

"We should be glad to have a committee consisting of Hungarian technical experts visit Egypt and study our Government's economic plans," General Ragab said. "We are